

R. GANOV, V.F.

from the experience in the processing of sulfite liquor from pulping with various bases. Report No.2. Improving the yeast and concentrate production. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 18 no.6:22-23 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Tekstil'skiy sul'fitno-spirtovoy zavod.

MASTRO, Fernand

Service (in copy); Given Names

Country: /not given/

Academic Degrees: Dr

Affiliation: /not given/

Source: Belgrade, Vasiona, Vol IX, No 1, Jan-Mar 1961, pp 8-9

Data: "Impressions of the Astronomical Observatory at
Jastrepcac."

1ST AND 2ND SECTIONS										3RD AND 4TH SECTIONS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
CA										9									
Manufacture of grog and grog-silicon carbide shapes for tubular recuperators. Ya. I. Nigberg, M. S. Ivashchenko, and S. A. Gal'perina. <i>Ogneupory</i> 13, 531-42 (1948). - Grog charge consisted of clay 20, kaolin 20, and grog 60%; grog-SiC charge consisted of clay 10, grog 21, and SiC 30%. Shapes were made by the plastic method. The casting method should be investigated. The results are tabulated. B. Z. Kamich																			
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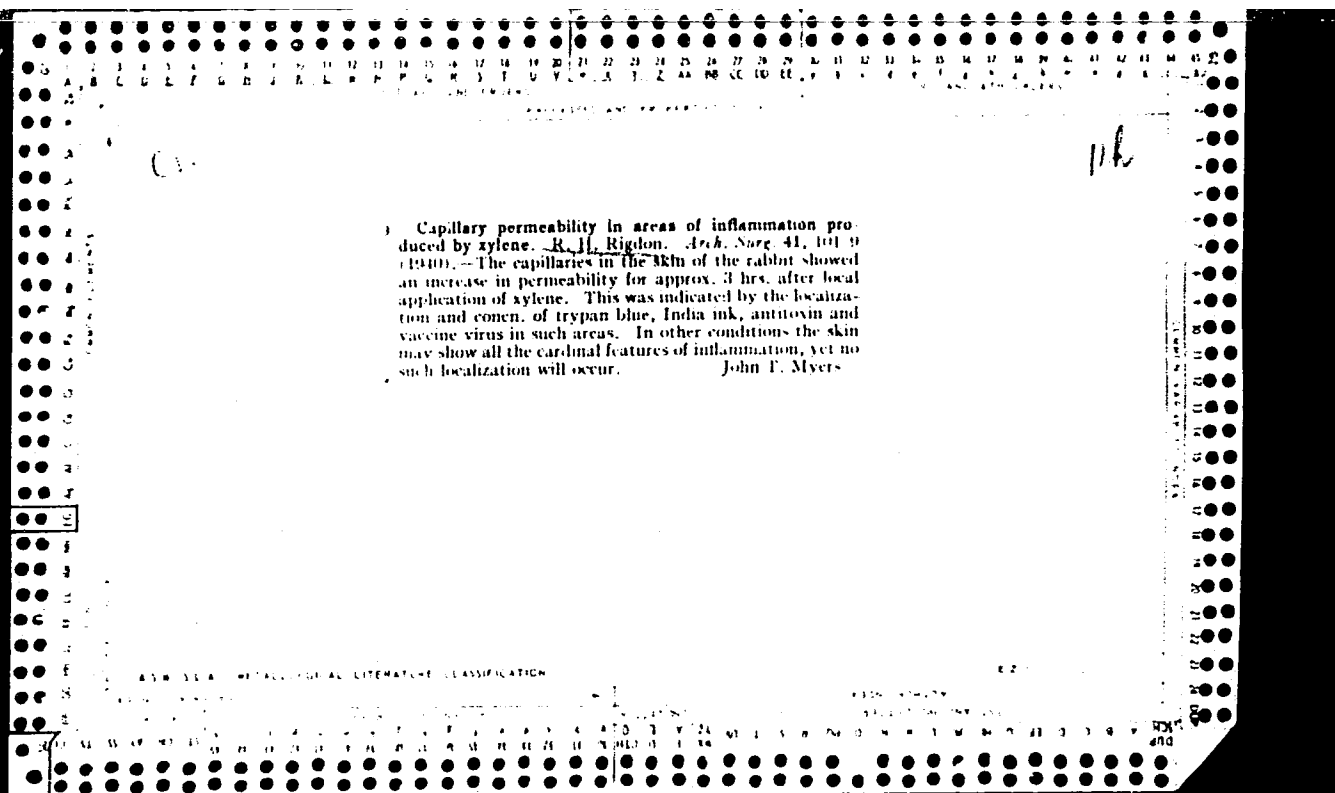
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
Manufacture of Grog and Grog-Silicon Carbide Shapes for Tubular Recuperators. Ya. I. Rytberg, M. S. Ivashchenko, and N. A. Galperina. (Ogneupory, 1945, vol. 13, No. 12, pp. 531-542 [in Russian]; American Ceramic Abstracts, 1946, Sept., p. 210). Details are given of the technology of the manufacture of grog and grog-silicon carbide shapes for recuperators in rolling-mill furnaces. The grog charge consisted of clay 20%, kaolin 20%, and grog 60%; the grog-silicon carbide charge consisted of clay 40%, grog 21%, and silicon carbide 39%. Shapes were made by the plastic method because the plant was not equipped for casting. The casting method for producing tubes should be investigated, however, because of the difficulties involved in the production of thin-walled tubes with parallel surfaces by the plastic method of forming. Results are tabulated and the equipment illustrated.																																																																													
ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																																													

Manufacture of grog and grog-silicon carbide shapes for tubular recuperators. YA. L. RIGBERG, M. S. IVASHCHENKO, AND S. A. GALPERINA. *Odesk'ya*, 13:1121-13142 (1918). Details are given of the technology of manufacture of grog and grog-silicon carbide shapes for recuperators in rolling mills. The grog charge consisted of clay 20, kaolin 20, and grog 60%. The grog-silicon carbide charge consisted of clay 10, grog 21, and SiC 39%. Shapes were made by the plastic method because the plant was not equipped for casting. The casting method for producing tubes should be investigated, however, because of the difficulties involved in the production of thin walled tubes with parallel surfaces by the plastic method of forming. Results are tabulated. Illustrations of equipment. B Z K

1166

RIGDA, Imrich

Maintenance of relay devices at railroad stations. Zel dop tech
ll no.7:211-212 '63.



RIGEOW, W.P.

"Formation des produits intermediaires pendant l'oxydation de l'anhydride sulfureux par l'oxygene en presence de catalyseurs et des poisons catalytiques". Kachtanow, L.I. et Rigeow, W.P. (p. 549)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry. (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1936, Vol. 6, No. 4.

RIGEL, J.; NEMECEK, St.

Case of Jacob-Greutzfeld presenile dementia. Cesk. psychiat. 53 no.5:
353-358 Oct 57.

1. Psychiatricka klinika a pathologickoanatomicky ustav VIA v Hradci
Kralove.

(PSYCHOSES, PRESENILE, case report
Jacob-Greutzfeld presenile dementia (Cz));

RIGER, G. (Leyptsig)

Party consid... documentation and information work.
NTI no.5:20-23. (MIRA 16:11)

POTEKUSHIN, N.V.; KURATOVA, L.P.; RIGER, M.M.; BAKULIN, S.B.

"Handbook on the manufacture of sheet metal working dies" by
V.M.Anikin, IU.S.Lukashin. Reviewed by N.V.Potekushin and others.
Kuz.-shtam.proizv. 4 no.2:45-47 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Dies (Metalworking)) (Sheet-metal work)
(Anikin, V.M.) (Lukashin, IU.S.)

KACHAN, V.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; RIGER, M.I., starshiy prepodavatel'

Lumbering, woodprocessing, and paper industries in Ceylon.

Les., bum. i der. prom. no.1:78-81 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

LEVI, V.A.; RIGER, R.R.

Using the reflection sounding method for studying the subsurface
tectonics of southwestern Kobystan. Azerb.neft.khoz. 41 no.4:
4-7 Ap '62, Azerb.neft.khoz. 41 no.4:4-7 Ap '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Kobystan—Seismic prospecting)

L 57494-65 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EEC(t) Pt-4/Pl-4 IJP(c) GG

0048

ACCESSION NR: AP5016152

UR/4806/65/029/006/1047/1050

AUTHOR: Shapiro, Z.I.; Fedulov, S.A.; Venevtsev, Yu.N.; Rigerman, L.G.

TITLE: Investigation of the lithium tantalate-lithium niobate system
/Report, 4th All-Union Conference on Ferroelectricity held in Rostov-
on-the-Don 12-18 Sept 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Ser. fizicheskaya, v.29, no.6, 1965, 1047-1050

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectricity, lithium compound, tantalum compound,
niobium compound, solid solution, phase transition, dielectric constant,
electric conductivity, x-ray measurement

ABSTRACT: The authors have investigated LiTaO_3 - LiNbO_3 solid solutions
in order to elucidate the dielectric properties of LiNbO_3 , those of
 LiTaO_3 being better known. The materials were prepared by the conven-
tional ceramic techniques. The solid solutions were investigated by
x-ray diffraction, apparently at room temperature. Lattice constants
were measured with accuracies of 0.001 and 0.003 Å. The lattice constants
varied smoothly and monotonically with composition over the en-

Card 1/3

L 57494-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016152

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tire range. The distortion and volume of the unit cell increased with increasing LiNbO_3 content. Dielectric constants were measured at temperatures up to 1000°C ; measurements at higher temperatures were not possible because of the increase of conductivity with temperature. The dielectric constant peak was observed in all samples containing less than 70% LiNbO_3 . The maximum value of the dielectric constant increased with increasing LiNbO_3 content. Extrapolation of the temperature of dielectric constant peak to pure LiNbO_3 gave a Curie point for this material roughly equal to or somewhat higher than its 1170°C melting point. The logarithm of the conductivity was for all samples a linear function of the reciprocal temperature, except that in some samples there was a small kink in the curve near the Curie point, such as is characteristic of ferroelectric phase transitions. Such an anomaly occurred near 600°C in the curve for pure LiNbO_3 ; this is ascribed, however, not to a phase transition, but to "some changes in the magnitudes of the electronic dipole moments due to a discontinuous shift of the relative displacements of the separate ions". It is concluded that LiNbO_3 is a "frozen" ferroelectric or a pyroelectric. A thorough

Card 2/3

L 57494-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016152

structural analysis of this system over a wide temperature range is desirable. Orig.art.has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: VNII IRYeA

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS,IC

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 006

Card

dm
3/3

L 12102-66 EWT(1) IJP(c) LHB/GG
 ACC NR: AP6000532 SOURCE CODE: UR/0070/65/010/006/0869/0874

AUTHOR: Shapiro, Z.I.; Fedulov, S.A.; Venevtsev, Yu. N.; Rigerman, L.G.
 4/1/55 4/1/55 4/1/55 4/1/55

ORG: All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Chemical Reagents and Very Pure Chemical Substances (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistikh khimicheskikh veshchestv)
 54/B

TITLE: The study of phase transitions in LiNbO_3 and LiTaO_3 compounds

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 10, no. 6, 1965, 869-874

TOPIC TAGS: lithium compound, ferroelectric material, phase transition

ABSTRACT: Although B.T. Mattias and J.P. Remeika (Phys. Rev. 76, 1886, 1949) discovered in 1949 that LiTaO_3 and LiNbO_3 exhibit unique dielectric properties, these dielectric properties and the nature of polymorphic transitions of the compounds have not yet been thoroughly studied. Consequently, the authors studied within a 0 - 1000C temperature range the structure (using x-ray diffraction) and electrical properties (a.c. bridge) of these compounds. A brief description of the sample preparation and experimental methodology is followed by a presentation (in the form of graphs) of x-ray, dielectric, and conductivity data. The article concludes with a brief discussion of the results. The LiTaO_3 compound contains a ferroelectric transition at 630C, whereas LiNbO_3 is, apparently, a "frozen" ferroelectric. The authors express their thanks to V.S. Kharitonov for his help during the investigation.
 4/1/55 4/1/55 4/1/55 4/1/55

Card 1/2

UDC: 548.736:536.42

L 12102-66

ACC NR: AP6000532

Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 11,20 / SUBM DATE: 14Dec64 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 006

Card *gc*
2/2

RIGHTER, V.
(3709)

Experimentalni a klinicke zkusenosti s Pelentan-Rapidem Experimental and clinical experiences with Pelentan Rapid Casopis Lekaru Ceskych 1948, 87/2 (36-41) Graphs 2

Experimental and clinical experiences with a new anticoagulant of the coumarine series. Pelentan Rapid is the commercial name of the ethylester of di-(4-oxycoumarinyl) acetic acid. It is about one-fourth the strength of discoumarol, but it controls the prothrombin level better and acts quicker, and after discontinuation of the drug the normal prothrombin level is restored more quickly than with discoumarol. Doses ten times higher than the maximum amount therapeutically given were not toxic (experiments on animals). Contra-indications are less frequent than with discoumarol.

Hora - Brno (Sec. VI)

So: Excerpta Medica, Vol. II, No 7, Sec. II, July 1949

PLANT, n.

Viability of hybrid grains of the first generation from the
crossing of *Eriticum Socale cereale*. Sbor. trud. asp. 1 mol.
nauk. sotr. VIR no. 51287-292 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

YATSIMIRSKIY, K.B.; DROBYSHEVA, O.M.; RIGIN, V.I.

Kinetic methods of quantitative analysis. Report No. 5:
Kinetic method for the quantitative determination of tantalum.
Zhur.anal.khim. 14 no.1:60-62 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Ivanovo Chemico-Technological Institute.
(Tantalum--Analysis) (Chemical reaction, Rate of)

L 61079-65 EWP(j)/EWP(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWP(t)

Pc-4 IJP(c) RM/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5018254

UR/0078/65/010/007/1742/1744

546.683'131'221+546.683'231

22
20
B

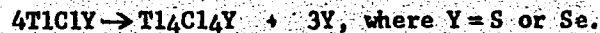
AUTHOR: Rigin, V. I.; Batsanov, S. S.

TITLE: Thallium tetrachlorosulfide and thallium tetrachloroselenide

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 10, no. 7, 1965, 1742-1744

TOPIC TAGS: ⁴¹thallium compound, sulfur compound, selenium compound, chlorosulfide, chloroselenide

ABSTRACT: The thermal behavior of $TlClS$ and $TlClSe$ was investigated. After heating for 8 hr. at 500C, the residue was found to be Tl_4Cl_4S and Tl_4Cl_4Se . The reaction is



When the products Tl_4Cl_4Y were heated to 650-700C, distillation took place, but no decomposition. The physicochemical properties of these products were studied. Thermographic data showed that the chalcogen had reacted with thallium chloride and is chemically combined in the samples studied. The true molar volumes of

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L 61079-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018254

2

both compounds were determined, and the absence of solid solutions was observed. X-ray data for the interplanar distances and line intensities of Tl_4Cl_4S and Tl_4Cl_4Se are very specific and do not represent a combination of the lines of $TlCl$, $TlClS$, $TlClSe$, selenium, or sulfur. Thus, the X-ray data also indicate that the products formed are pure chemical compounds. The electrical conductivity of the latter was measured, and n-type conduction was found. It is postulated that the compounds are complex ones: $Tl_3/TlCl_4S$ and $Tl_3/TlCl_4Se$. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 1 formula.

1

ASSOCIATION: Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR
(Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Siberian Branch, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 08Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card

KC
2/2

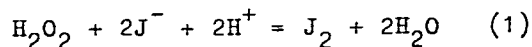
100 v. 10. 1.
AUTHORS: Yatsimirskiy, K. B., Rigin, V. I.

75-1-18/26

TITLE: Kinetic Methods of Quantitative Analysis
(Kineticheskiye metody kolichestvennogo analiza).
Report 4. Determination of Small Amounts of
Tungsten (Soobscheniye 4. Opredeleniye malykh
kolichestv vol'frama)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Analiticheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 13, Nr 1,
pp. 112-115 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A number of elements can be quantitatively determined by
utilizing their catalytic action upon reactions whose
velocities are comparatively low and conveniently measurable.
The oxidation of iodides with hydrogen peroxide in acid
solutions:



at room temperature in the absence of catalysts proceeds
very slowly. It was found that the reaction velocity
in the presence of traces of hexavalent molybdenum and
tungsten compounds, but also of compounds of iron, uranium

Card 1/5

Kinetic Methods of Quantitative Analysis.

75-1-18/26

Communication 4. Determination of Small Amounts of Tungsten

and chromium is higher. The catalysis of the reaction by molybdates can be used for the determination of molybdenum (ref. 5). In the present paper a method for the quantitative determination of small amounts of tungsten is described. On the basis of experimental results the following equation was set up for the velocity of the catalyzed reaction (1):

$$\frac{d J_2}{d \tau} = k \cdot c_J \cdot c_{H_2O_2} \cdot c_W \quad (2)$$

k is the coefficient of the catalysis and is dependent on acidity. This may be explained by the fact that only forms with tungsten as cation are catalytically active and that an increase in the acid concentration increase the concentration of these forms and possibly also modifies their structure. For 0,1 molar acid concentration k according to equation (2) is equal to $1,0 \cdot 10^8$ (time in minutes, concentration in moles per liter).

On the basis of theoretical considerations

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Kinetic Methods of Quantitative Analysis.
Report

75-1-18/26

4. Determination of Small Amounts of Tungsten

the minimum tungsten concentration can be determined which can be found by this method. For this the velocity constant k of the non-catalyzed reaction is needed. Under the same conditions it is according to published data (ref. 2) equal to 1,89. Consequently the following applies for the minimum concentration of tungsten ($c_{w_{\min}}$):

$$c_{w_{\min}} \geq 0,1 \frac{k}{\chi} \approx 2 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ mol/liter}$$

There-fore, regarding sensitivity, this method surpasses all hitherto known methods of determining tungsten. By this method tungsten can also be determined in the presense of a number of other elements. Calcium, aluminum, zinc, nickel, cobalt and manganese at the concentrations investigated (ratio $c_{\text{foreign ion}} : c_{\text{tungsten}} = 10^6$) exercise

Card 3/5

no essential influence on t reaction velocity. On the basis of the reaction $2\text{Cu}^{2+} + 4\text{J}^- \rightarrow \text{Cu}_2\text{J}_2 + \text{J}_2$ copper slightly

Kinetic Methods of Quantitative Analysis.
Report

75-1-18/26

. . Determination of Small Amounts of Tungsten

accelerates the separation of iodine. Lead, mercury and cadmium slow down the reaction, because they form complex ions with the iodide and thereby diminish the effective concentration of the iodide. Phosphate retards the reaction. Fluoride, citrate, tartrate, oxalate, arsenate and silicate at the investigated concentrations (ratio $c_{\text{foreign}} : c_{\text{tungsten}} = 10^3$) completely prevent the catalytic action of tungsten. The solubility of tungstic acid H_2WO_4 and mercury (I) - tungstate was also determined according to this kinetic method. Only scarce and contradictory data exist on the solubility of these compounds which form the precipitate in the gravimetric determination of tungsten. For the solubility of tungstic acid in 1-normal hydrochloric acid the authors found $(1,0 \pm 0,1) \cdot 10^{-4}$ mole/liter and for the solubility of mercury (I) - tungstate in 1-normal hydrochloric acid they found $(2,2 \pm 0,2) \cdot 10^{-4}$. In an experimental part the investigations of the dependence of the reaction velocity of the catalyzed reaction(1) on the concentrations of tungsten, iodide, hydrogen peroxide as well as hydro-

Card 4/5

Scientific Methods of Quantitative Analysis.
Report

75-1-18/26

4. Determination of Small Amounts of Tungsten

chloric acid are described in detail. The experiments on the influence of foreign ions upon the determination and the experiments for the determination of the solubility of tungstic acid and its mercury (I)-salt are also described.

There are 5 figures, 4 tables, and 8 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Ivanovo Chemical and Technological Institute
(Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut)

SUBMITTED: March 2, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Tungsten - Determination
2. Quantitative analysis - Methods

Card 5/5

5(2),5(4)

AUTHORS: Yatsimirskiy, K. B.,
Drobysheva, O. M., Rigin, V. I.

SOV/75-14-1-11/32

TITLE: Kinetic Methods of Quantitative Analysis
(Kineticheskiye metody kolichestvennogo analiza).
Communication 5. A Kinetic Method for the Quantitative
Determination of Tantalum (Soobshcheniye 5. Kineticheskiy
metod kolichestvennogo opredeleniya tantala)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 14, Nr 1, pp 60-62
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the catalytic effect of tantalum (V)
compounds on the oxidation of iodides with hydrogen peroxide
in acid solution is made use of for the elaboration of a
kinetic method for the quantitative determination of small
quantities of tantalum. All the reagents used were carefully
cleaned from heavy metals. The tantalum solution was treated
with certain quantities of potassium iodide and starch
solutions and carefully intermixed. The required quantity of
hydrogen peroxide was then added. After renewed intermixing the
solution was measured in a photo-colorimeter FEK-M at regular

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Kinetic Methods of Quantitative Analysis.

SOV/75-14-1-11/32

Communication 5. A Kinetic Method for the Quantitative Determination of Tantalum

time intervals. Initial concentrations were:

tantalum $2 \cdot 10^{-6}$ - $5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ m; potassium iodide $2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ - $2 \cdot 10^{-5}$ m;

hydrogen peroxide $2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ - $2 \cdot 10^{-3}$ m;

hydrochloric acid 0.1 - 0.5 m. To obtain an equation for the reaction velocity, the dependence of the latter on the concentration of the individual reagents was investigated. Basing on the results illustrated in diagrams the reaction velocity can be formulated as follows:

$$\frac{d [J_2]}{d \tau} = (x_0 + x_1 C_{H^+}) \cdot C_{J^-} \cdot C_{H_2O_2} \cdot C_{Ta} \cdot$$

where C_{J^-} , $C_{H_2O_2}$, C_{H^+} , C_{Ta} are the respective

concentrations, x is the velocity constant of reaction (catalysis coefficient). Also the influence of foreign ions upon the accuracy of tantalum determination according to this

Card 2/3

... of quantitative analysis.

001/15-16-1-11, 82

... A kinetic method for the quantitative determination of ...

... It was found that in solution ...
... reaction catalyzing element, ...
... reaction, so that tantalum ...
... is catalyzed by ...
... do not disturb, ...
... the reaction (see 1). ...
... the determination of tantalum.
... concentrations of up to 0.1 m.
... the determination of tantalum is
... There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 4 references,
... of which are Soviet.

... Ivanovskiy Khimiko-Tekhnologicheskii Institut
(Leningrad Chemical-Technological Institute)

... January 20, 1958

... 1/2

and other, 1944, 1945, 1946.

1. The first part of the report is devoted to the question of the role of the Soviet Union in the development of the world economy. It is divided into two main parts: the first part is devoted to the question of the role of the Soviet Union in the development of the world economy, and the second part is devoted to the question of the role of the Soviet Union in the development of the world economy.

2. The second part of the report is devoted to the question of the role of the Soviet Union in the development of the world economy. It is divided into two main parts: the first part is devoted to the question of the role of the Soviet Union in the development of the world economy, and the second part is devoted to the question of the role of the Soviet Union in the development of the world economy.

FIGURE 1.1.1. 1965, 1.1.1.

1.1.1.1. tetraarsosulfide and selenide. Zhur. neorg. khim.
10 no. 7:1742-1744 01 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

L 22535-65

S/0020/64/158/006/1355/1357

ACCESSION NR: AP4048041

AUTHOR: Batsanov, S. S.; Rigin, V. I.

TITLE: Thallium chalkogenohalides

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 158, no. 6, 1964, 1355-1357

TOPIC TAGS: thallium chalkogenohalide, thermogram, physical property, stability

ABSTRACT: Sulfur was added to $TlCl$, $TlBr$ and TlI by heating in a sealed ampoule at 180C for 30 hours and cooling slowly to room temperature; selenium was added at 280C for 40 hours. The reaction products were uniform and slightly anisotropic samples. Density measurements and x rays indicated the products were new compounds and not solid solutions. The thallium chalkogenohalides were insoluble in water and organic liquids, but were decomposed by hot acid-oxidizing agents or alkali, precipitating the chalkogen. $TlClS$, $TlBrS$, $TlIS$, $TlClSe$, $TlBrSe$ and $TlISe$ all showed an endothermic effect at about 100C, associated with the $Tl^{III} \rightarrow Tl^I$ transition and two exothermic effects: at about 120C

Card 1/2

L 22535-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048041

for the S and about 220C for the Se compounds, corresponding to the reduction of Tl and cleavage of the S or Se, and in the 430-460C range corresponding to the melting of the TlX. A second small endo effect in the indine-containing compound was not explained. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 tables

ASSOCIATION: Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Siberian Branch, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 12May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, GC

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

RIGIN V I
YATSIMIRSKIY, K.B.; RIGIN, V.I.

Kinetic methods of quantitative analysis. Report No.4: Determination of small amounts of tungsten [with summary in English]. Zhur. anal. khim. 13 no.1:112-115 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Ivanovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskii institut.
(Tungsten) (Microchemistry)

L 38113-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6012211

SOURCE CODE: UR/0032/66/032/004/0394/0395

AUTHOR: Rigin, V. I.; Mel'nichenko, N. N.

ORG: Siberian State Research and Design Institute for Nonferrous Metallurgy (Sibirskiy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut tsvetnoy metallurgii)

TITLE: Determination of micro amounts of arsenic in metallic silicon and in very pure silicon dioxide

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 32, no. 4, 1966, 394-395

TOPIC TAGS: quantitative analysis, arsenic, silicon, silicon compound

ABSTRACT: The article describes a method based on the electrochemical reduction of arsenic to hydrogen arsenide in an alkaline medium. The method can determine a content of arsenic down to $2 \times 10^{-7} \%$ in a weighed portion of 0.5 grams. The determination is carried out in a special apparatus illustrated in the article. The apparatus consists of a small beaker made of polyfluoroethylene resin. The weighed portion to be analyzed, in the amount of 0.5 grams, is placed in the beaker of the apparatus and, in a water bath, with heating, is dissolved in 20 ml of a 30% solution of NaOH. After complete dissolving, there are added 2 ml

UDC: 543.7

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L 38113-66

ACC NR: AP6012211

of a 3% solution of divalent chromium sulfate, the beaker is closed, a capillary with a paper indicator is inserted, and the current is turned on. Electrolysis is carried on for 45-50 minutes at an electrode voltage of 8 amps. At the end of the electrolysis, the paper indicator is withdrawn and compared with a standard. Experimental results of the method are given in a table. The method was tested by the use of additives consisting of metallic silicon and silicon dioxide with a known sufficiently high arsenic content ($> 1 \times 10^{-3}\%$), which was determined spectrographically and by the hypophosphite method. The total time for a determination by this method is 1.5 hours. Since the determination is carried out in an alkaline medium, the possibility of error due to the presence of traces of arsenic and reagents is excluded. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 *16*

RIGINA, G.S.

Development of pitch hearing in learning to play a violin.
Vop. psikhol.no.4:116-124 J1-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut khudozhestvennogo vospitaniya Akademii pedagogicheskikh
nauk RSFSR, Moskva.

*

RIGINA, I. V., CAND PHYS-MATH SCI, "ON ^{the} THEORY OF AP-
PLYING DEPENDENT COORDINATES IN A PROBLEM ON OSCILLA-
TIONS IN A MOLECULE." KRASNOYARSK, 1960. (IVANOV
CHEM-TECHNOL INST). (KL, 3-61, 205).

RIGHT, V
ALEXANDRO SARA, A.S.; AL SA, I.S.; SAWA, I.S.

Normal vibration (opt. 1) 1.5 m. Opt. 1 spectr. 7
no. 6:844-846 D '59. (M. 1:1)
(Lead sulfide--Spectra)

RIGINA, I.V.; GODNEV, I.N.

Theory of the application of dependent coordinates to the problem
of vibration in the molecule. Opt. i spektr. 8 no.2:171-175 F '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

(Molecular mechanics)

S/051/60/008/02/006/016
E201/E391

AUTHORS: Rigina, I.V. and Godnev, I.N.

TITLE: On the Theory of Application of Dependent Coordinates
in the Problem of Molecular Vibrations

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1960, Vol 8, Nr 2,
pp 171 - 175 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Recently, Gold, Dowling and Meister (Ref 1) described
calculation of rotational-vibrational spectra of multi-
atomic molecules using a method of transforming independent
into dependent coordinates, which gives amplitude equations
with singular matrices. The present authors show that
the use of such equations is not essential and they derive
more general equations from Lagrange's equations with
constraints (cf. Ref 2). Such general equations are
useful in discussions of molecular vibrations in dependent
coordinates. The paper is entirely theoretical.
There are 2 mathematical appendices and 11 references, 7
of which are Soviet, 3 English and 1 German. 

May 11, 1959

Card 1/1

L 13004-66 EWT(d)/EWT(1) IJP(c)
ACC NR: AF8001637

SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/65/019/006/0874/0880

AUTHOR: Godnev, I. N.; Zaytsev, A. A.; Rigina, I. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Using Lagrange's equations with non-excluded bonds for constructing a theory of molecular vibrations in dependent coordinates

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 19, no. 6, 1965, 874-880

TOPIC TAGS: Lagrange equation, molecular physics, *vibration.*

ABSTRACT: The authors propose a method for using Lagrange's equations with non-excluded bonds for taking account of any number of linear relationships between coordinates in the problem of vibrations in a molecule. This method eliminates the ambiguities which arise from unconditional application of ordinary Lagrange equations in the case of dependent coordinates. Expressions which describe the molecular oscillations are derived and the physical meanings and properties of the parameters which appear in these equations are analyzed. A comparison is made between differential equations for the vibration containing no more than two matrices in dependent

Card 1/2

UDC: 535.338.42.001.1

L 13004-66

ACC NR: AP6001637

and independent coordinates. The results show that a step by step application of Lagrange equations with non-excluded bonds is useful for constructing a logically systematic theory of vibrations in dependent coordinates. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 53 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 16Nov64/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 002

jrn

Card 2/2

RIGA, U.

Favorable opportunities for the development and construction of beautiful rural communities. p.418

GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA (Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne Inzynierow I Technikow Sanitarnych Ogrzewnictwa i Garownictwa) Warszawa, Poland
Vol.13, no.9, Sept. 1958

Monthly list of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol.9, no.2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

RIGINA, I.V.; GODNEV, I.N.

Law of the exclusion of redundant coordinates in the problem of
molecular vibration involving generalized forces. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; fiz. no.4:171-175 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Sibirskiy tekhnologicheskii institut i Ivanovskiy khimiko-
tekhnologicheskii institut.
(Molecules—Vibration) (Matrices)

SOV/51-7-2-27/34

AUTHORS: Godnev, I.N., Aleksandrovskaya, A.M. and Rigina, I.V.

TITLE: Frequencies of Normal Vibrations of Zirconium Halides (Chastoty normal'nykh kolebaniy galogenidov tsirkoniya)

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 2, pp 271-273 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Calculation of frequencies of normal vibrations of TiI_4 was reported earlier (Ref 1). The present paper describes solution of a similar problem for zirconium halides. The authors used curves of the reduced induction coefficients plotted as a function of the atomic weight of the central atom; these curves were constructed separately for fluorides, chlorides, bromides and iodides. The interatomic distances were determined, as in Ref 1, by plotting the dependence of these distances as a function of the atomic number Z of the peripheral atom; the curve for zirconium halides was drawn above the SnX_4 curve through a point $r = 2.33 \text{ \AA}$ which represents the Zr-Cl interatomic distance in $ZrCl_4$. The interatomic distances r found in this way are listed in Table 1. Table 2 gives the calculated induction coefficients for $ZrCl_4$, $ZrBr_4$ and ZrI_4 . The normal vibrational frequencies of the four halides $ZrCl_4$, $ZrBr_4$, ZrI_4 and ZrF_4 found using the coefficients of Table 2 and equations given

Card 1/2

SOV/51-7-2-27/34

Frequencies of Normal Vibrations of Zirconium Halides

earlier (Ref 1) are listed in Table 3. For ZrF_4 the method used requires extrapolation of the induction coefficients and, therefore, it gives only the limits between which lie the normal vibrational frequencies ν_1 , ν_2 and ν_4 of this compound. The errors in the calculated frequencies of $ZrCl_4$, $ZrBr_4$ and ZrI_4 are estimated to be $\Delta\nu_1 = \pm 20$, $\Delta\nu_2 = \pm 10$, $\Delta\nu_3 = \pm 30$ and $\Delta\nu_4 = \pm 10$ cm^{-1} . The method described was checked by calculating the normal vibrational frequencies of $SiCl_4$, $SiBr_4$ and SiI_4 (see Table 4 for data on $SiCl_4$). The calculated and experimental values of the $SiCl_4$ frequencies were found to agree within 1-7 cm^{-1} , except for ν_3 where the difference was 25 cm^{-1} . In the case of zirconium halides the calculated frequency $\nu_1 = 382$ cm^{-1} for $ZnCl_4$ also agrees well with the experimental value of 383 cm^{-1} . There are 4 tables, 1 figure and 11 references, 4 of which are Soviet, 6 English and 1 French.

SUBMITTED: February 23, 1959

Card 2/2

RIGINA, S., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Resistance of barley to loose smut. Zashch. rast. ot
vred. i bol. 10 no.8:56 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
rasteniyevodstva.

EXOTEREA MEDICA Sec 9 Vol 13/10 Surgery Oct. 59

5782. AXILLARY METASTASES OF BREAST CANCER - Az emlőrák hónaljji

40étei - Rigler A. - MAG. ONKOL. 1958, 2/4 (177-179) Tables 1

The examination of 120 patients having breast cancer in Steintal's group I and II has shown that the palpation of the axillary lymph nodes and their histological examination display disagreement in 44% (palpable lymph nodes with negative histology in 45.5%, non-palpable lymph nodes with positive histology in 40%). This fact is to be taken into consideration in deciding on the prognosis and therapy. Steintal's grouping of breast cancer is inadequate for comparative studies without histological corroboration, irrespective of the fact whether standard therapy or new methods to be developed in future are applied.

(IX, 5, 16)

RIGLER, A.

Gastrojejunocolic fistula and its surgical management. Magy. sebészet
5 no. 4:274-278 Nov 1952. (CLML 24:1)

1. Doctor. 2. Surgical Department (Head Physician -- Dr. Vazul Bika),
Kekgolyo-utcai State Hospital.

RIGLER, A.

Hemicolectomy combined with excision of the spleen and resection of the pancreas. Magy. sebeszet 11 no.4:209-212 Aug 58.

1. Az Országos Onkologiai Intezet (Igazgató: Dr. Venkei Tibor, az orvos-tudományok kandidátusa, tudományos vezető: Dr. Wald Béla, az orvostudományok kandidátusa) sebészeti osztályának közleménye.

(COLON, neoplasma

surg., hemicolectomy with pancreatectomy & splenectomy
case report (Hun))

(PANCREAS, surg.

excis., with hemicolectomy & splenectomy in cancer of colon,
case report (Hun))

(SPLEEN, surg.

excis., with hemicolectomy & pancreatectomy in cancer of
colon, case report (Hun))

RIGLER, Andras, dr.

Plastic surgery in radiogenic ulcers. Orv. hetil. 98 no.27:
736-739 7 July 57.

1. Az Országos Onkológiai Intézet (igazgató: Venkei, Tibor, dr.,
az orvostudományok kandidátusa; tudományos vezető Wald, Béla, dr.
az orvostudományok kandidátusa) Sebészeti Osztályának közleménye.
(RADIOTHERAPY, compl.
ulcers, chronic, extensive, plastic surg. (Hun))
(ULCERS, etiol. & pathogen.
radiother. causing chronic extensive ulcerations, plastic
surg. (Hun))
(SKIN, eff. of radiations on
same)

RIGLER, Andras, dr.

Treatment of postoperative fistula of the duodenum. *Magy.*
sebeszet 8 no.209-272:239-242 Aug 55.

1. Az Országos Onkologiai Intezet sebészeti osztályának
közleménye. (Főorvos: Prof. Hutt1, Tivador dr.).

(DUODENUM, fistula
ther., postop.)

(FISTULA
duodenal, postop. ther.)

RIGLER, Andras, dr.

Extraction of partial intra-thoracic goiter by mobilization of the clavicle. Magy. sebeszet 8 no.6:379-382 Dec 55.

1. Az Orszagos Onkologiai Intezet sebeszeti osztalyanak
kozl. Forvos: Prof. Hutt1, Tivadar dr.

(GOITER

intra-thoracic, partial, surg. with mobilization
of clavicle, technic. (Hun))

(CLAVICLE, surg.

mobilization in intra-thoracic goiter surg.,
technic. (Hun))

RIGLER, Franc Dr. 1953

Ljubljana

COMMON ELEMENTS										COMMON VARIANTS									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1ST AND 2ND ORDER										1ST AND 2ND ORDER									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
Water of wells and rivulets of the northern bank of Lake Balaton. O. RIGBY, <i>Magyar Biol. Kut. Int. Munkai</i> 3, 120-45(1930).—Waters from Tihany to Azsido were examd. Wells mostly originate from cracks of dolomite or limestone; therefore the salts consist of Ca and Mg(HCO₃)₂. The water of the rivulets contains less salt, since bicarbonates are pptd. Data of 12 detailed analyses are given. S. S. DE FINALLY																			
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PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA — HUNGARIAN TEXTILES
Vol. III — 1950
No. 9, Sept.

16

1. *Reglax* 677 21 041 177
Applying coatings on carding machines
in cotton mills pp. 278-281

AS 4 SL 4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION									
METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION									
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41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

YUGOSLAVIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their
Application. Food Industry.

H-28

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 17435

Author : Rigler, F.; Koren, J.

Inst : Not given

Title : Bacteriological Investigation of Meat Products and
Hygiene of their Manufacture

Orig Pub : Veterin. glasnik, 1957, 11, No 2, 191-194

Abstract : Published data pertaining to bacteriological investiga-
tions conducted at the sausage factory at Lynbliana.

Card 1/1

H-115

RIGLER, Gyorgy

Significant measures for engineers' courses. Musz elet 16 no.2:3
Ja '61. (EEAI 10:9)

(Hungary—Technology)

2A 118

New tests concerning the connection between glandular-cystic hyperplasia and genital carcinoma J. Rigo, E. Szpiades, and L. Váczy (Univ. Budapest, Hung.) *Oncologia* 3, 232-44(1950)(in German).--Treatment of 240 cases of glandular-cystic hyperplasia with follicular hormone was followed by 7.91% of genital carcinoma. The follicular hormone does not seem to act as a carcinogen but causes conditions favorable for the production of an unknown carcinogen. Dorn L. Noether

RIGLER, L.

Inst. for Rentgenology and Physical Therapy, Vet. Fac. Zagreb University

Vet. Arh: 22: 305-308 1952

RIGLER, A. Otraska in nale, ljava svinska onkološki encefalitis (or polio-
myelitis) of swine Zdravstveni Vestnik, Ljubljana 1949, 5-8/8 (103-104)

Polio-myelitis suum, caused by a neurotropic virus, was inhibited by inoculation of an
alum-precipitated vaccine of this virus. It is believed that the viruses of p. infantum
and of p. suum closely resemble one another. Neither can cause the disease in indivi-
duals outside its kind. Many kind of instances are given wherein p. suum was followed
in the house or neighbourhood by p. infantum and vice versa, with an interval of only
a few days. Inoculation of saliva, urine or brain tissue from p. infantum cases into
the cerebrum of swine was without result. Prochazka--Prague (XX, 4, 7, 8)

SO: Medical Microbiology and Hygiene Section IV, Vol. 3, No. 7-12

REISE, T. : PENNY, L.

"Some Finely Problems in Preparing Norms for Material in the Machine Industry", p. 30, (TOCHETI FIES, Vol. 2, No. 3, Jan. 1953, Budapest, Hungary)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), IC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1953, Uncl.

RIGMANT, B.M.; BICHUCH, A.M.; SAVIN, V.A.

Roof nails. Standartizatsiia 26 no.4:46 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Nails and spikes--Standards)

BRON, V.A.; RIGMANT, N.M.; SIMONOV, K.V.

Manufacture and use of block-type insulation. Ogneupory
25 no.9:400-404 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov (for Bron, Simonov).
2. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Rigmant).
(Insulation(Heat))

BRON, V.A.; DIKSHEYN, Ye.I.; MEDYAKOVA, M.V.; NAZAROV, K.S.; RIGMANT, N.M.

Increasing the stability and efficiency of regenerator checkers in
400-ton open-hearth furnaces. Ogneupory 23 no.12:545-551 '58.

(MIRA 11:12)

(Open-hearth furnaces) (Refractory materials)

S/131/60/000/009/002/008/XX
B021/B052

AUTHORS: Bron, V. A., Simonov, K. V., Rigmant, N. M.

TITLE: Production and Use of Blocks for Heat Insulation

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1960, No. 9, pp. 400 - 404

TEXT: The Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgicheskoy teploekhniki (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metallurgical Heat Engineering) developed blocks for heat insulation of the tubing of industrial furnaces. They consist of segments of fireclay, kaolin, or magnesite-chromite attached to metal rings. The binding material used was clay, water glass, aluminiferous cement, and sulfite-alcohol vinasse.

Compressive strength was between 71 and 198 kg/cm²; porosity varied from 18.4 to 21.5%. The destruction of fireclays and kaolin set in after a fortnight, whereas magnesite-chromite insulation lasted 4-6 months with oil firing, and 12 months with gas firing. Used blocks of magnesite-chromite were chemically and petrographically examined. Accumulation of

Card 1/2

Production and Use of Blocks for
Heat Insulation

S/131/60/000/009/002/008/XX
B021/B052

magnetite and hematite ($50.01\% \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$, $5.73\% \text{FeO}$) occurred in the zone exposed to the flame. The petrographic examination was carried out by L. Ya. Pivnik. The use of blocks for heat insulation reduces the heat loss to one-third; the heating of semiproducts is considerably improved. Magnesite-chromite masses with a 5% content of clay, and 4% of sulfite-alcohol vinasse or 7% of water glass proved to be most suitable for the production of insulating blocks. The mechanical strength of unfired blocks is increased by pressing, and their porosity is decreased. Magnesite-chromite block insulation has been successfully applied in rolling-mill furnaces of the Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine). There are 6 figures and 3 tables. V

ASSOCIATION: Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov (Eastern Institute of Refractory Materials) Bron V. A., Simonov, K. V.; Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine) Rigmant, N. M.

Card 2/2

15(2)

AUTHORS:

Bron, V. A., Dikshteyn, Ye. I., Madyakova, SOV/131-59-12-4/10
M. V., Nazarov, K. S., Rigmant, H. M.

TITLE:

Increase in Stability and Operation Efficiency of the
Regenerative Checker Chambers of 400 Ton Martin Furnaces
(Povysheniye stoykosti i effektivnosti raboty nasadok re-
generatorov 400-T martonovskikh pechey)

PERIODICAL:

Ogneupory, 1958, Nr 12, pp 545 - 551 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The 400 ton Martin furnaces possess small specific volumes
of the slag containers and checker chambers (Table 1), which
results in an intense impurification by melting dust and
a rapid wear of the checker chambers. Chromo-aluminous re-
fractories of the Semilukskiy works were tested (see paper by
V. A. Bron, I. V. Savkevich, R. S. Mil'shenko, Ref 1) in
order to increase the stability of the checker chambers.
Figure 1 presents the temperature changes of chamotte,
forsterite and chromo-aluminous bricks when the butterfly
valves are tilted over. The temperatures were measured by
M. G. Kozhanov, V. G. Beloshapkin under the supervision
of A. M. Kulakov (Ref 2). Figures 2,3,4, and 5 present

Card 1/3

Increase in Stability and Operation Efficiency of the SOV/131-58-12-4/10
Regenerative Checker Chambers of 400 Ton Martin Furnaces

the state of the checker bricks after 213 meltings. The bricks are covered with melting dust which sometimes is caked together with them. The chemical composition of the melting dust shows (Table 2) that an enrichment of the dust with alumina is effected at the places of contact with chromo-aluminous bricks, which is connected with an increase in refractoriness, as confirmed by the petrographical investigation (carried out by T. F. Raychenko, Ref 3). Table 3 gives the characteristics of chromo-aluminous bricks after operation in the top-most unit of the checker chambers of the air and gas generators. Figure 6 shows the microstructure of the slag cover of a chromo-aluminous brick after working in the top-most unit of the checker chambers of the air generator. Table 4 presents the operation values of the checker chambers of 400 ton Martin furnaces produced from various refractory bricks, as well as the repairs carried out. The thermal conductivity of refractory bricks before and after working in the regenerative checker is demonstrated in figure 7 for chromo-aluminous, dinas, chamotte and forsterite bricks.

Card 2/3

Increase in Stability and Operation Efficiency of the SOV/131-58-12-4/10
Regenerative Checker Chambers of 400 Ton Martin Furnaces

Chromo-aluminous bricks yielded the best results. The use of these bricks under simultaneous washing of the checker chambers promotes the reduction of the melting duration and fuel consumption (Fig 8). Conclusions: The use of chromo-aluminous bricks with an alumina content of 78-80% and a chromium oxide content of 9-11% in the upper 8-12 units of the checker chambers increases, in connection with their washing, the stability of the checkers and the efficiency of furnace operation. It is regarded as necessary to improve the methods of washing the checkers and test other highly refractory products in the checkers of the 400 ton Martin furnaces. There are 8 figures, 4 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

Card 3/3

RIGMAIT, S.

Make available to the national economy the achievements of
science and technology. Metallurg 9 no.6:39 Je '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo chernoy metallurgii.

RIGMANT, S. M.

Results of the third all-Union public inspection of the fulfillment of plans for scientific research and introduction of the achievements of science and technology into the national economy in 1964. Gor. zhur. no.6:77-78 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Uchenyy sekretar' smotrovoy komissi Tsentral'nogo pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva chernoy metallurgii.

RIGMANT, S.M.

Results of the Third All-Union Public Inspection of the fulfillment of plans for scientific research and introduction of the achievements of science and technology into the national economy. Stal' 25 no.6:573-574 Je '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Sekretar' smotrovoy komissii Tsentral'nogo pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva chernoy metallurgii.

RICHMAN, J.M.

Results of the All-Union Public Inspection for the fulfillment of scientific research plans and introduction of the achievements of science and technology into the national economy in 1963. Gor. zhur. no.7:73 J1 '64. (SIRA 17:10)

1. Uchenyy sekretar' smotrovoy komissii Tsentral'nogo pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva chernoy metallurgii.

EKIERT, Halina; RIGO, Barbara

EEG studies on the course of therapy of paranoid schizophrenia
with largactil and serpasil. Neur. &c. polska 9 no.4:525-533
Jl-Ag '59.

1. Z Pracowni EEG Instytutu Psychoneurologicznego Dyrektor
Instytutu: prof. dr Z. Kulowski Kierownik pracy: prof. dr
A. Jus.

(SCHIZOPHRENIA ther)
(CHLORPROMAZINE ther)
(RESERPINE ther)
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)

RIGO, J.; SIMON, Gy; HEGYVARI, Cs. SOS, J. Technical assistance: SCHNELL,
Maria; JONA, Margit.

Effect of magnesium on dietary infarctoid changes in the heart.
Acta med. acad. sci. Hung. 19 no.3:231-236 '63

1. Institute of Pathophysiology, University Medical School,
Budapest.

*

RIGO, J.; SZELENYI, I.; Technische Assistenten: JONA, M.; ROZSAHEGYI, B.

Effect of magnesium on neurogenic and dietary hypertension
in rats. Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 24 no.2:253-259 '63.

1. Pathophysiologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universi-
tat, Budapest.

(MAGNESIUM) (HYPERTENSION)
(DIET) (HEART DISEASES)

SOS, J.; GATI, T.; KEMENY, T.; RIGO, J. Technical assistance: SCHNELL,
Maria; JQIA, Margit; SZABO, Ilona

Infarctoid cardiac lesions induced by dietetic factors in the
dog. Acta med. acad. sci. Hung. 20 no.1:1-8 '64

Infarctoid cardiac lesions induced by dietetic factors in the
cock. Ibid.: 9-15

1. Institute of Pathophysiology (Director: J.Sos), University
Medical School, Budapest.

SCIPIADES, E., VACZY, L., RIGO, J.

Recent research on the possible correlation of cystic glandular hyperplasia and genital carcinoma. Magyar. orvos. lap. 13:5, May 50.
p. 152-60

1. Second Women's Clinic, Budapest University (Acting Head of Clinic
Dr. Imre Zoltan).

CLML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

WEISZ, Pal; SOS, Jozsef; GATI, Tibor; HARMOS, Gyorgy; RIGO, Janos

Effect of quality-protein deficient diet on conditioned reflex activity of white rats. Ideg. szemle 8 no.5:139-144 Oct 55.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Korelettani Intézetétől
(igazgató: Dr. Sos Jozsef egy. tanár, az orvostudományok doktora.

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED

eff. of lysine & methionine deficient diet on activity in rats. (Hun))

(LYSINE, defic.

exper., eff. on conditioned reflex activity in rats.

(METHIONINE, defic.

same. (Hun))

IGO, Janos, dr.; ERNESZT, Judit, dr.; ZOLTAN, Imre, dr.

The preparation of pregnant women with heart diseases for delivery. Magy. noorv. lap. 18 no.4:214-217 July 55.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz. női klinikájának közleménye. (Igazgató: Zoltan, Imre dr. egyetemi tanár).

(HEART DISEASE, in pregn.

hospitalization & prep. for delivery, comparison of results with unprep. patients. (Hun))

(PREGNANCY, in various dis.

heart dis., hospitalization & prep. for delivery, comparison of results with unprep. patients. (Hun))

(PRENATAL CARE

hospitalization & prep. of heart dis. patients for delivery. (Hun))

RICO, Janos, dr.; HARSFALVY-ERZSE, Bet, dr.; INCZE, Ferenc, dr.

The importance of hyaline membrane in the lungs of newborn.
Magy. noorv. lap. 18 no.4:223-229 July 55.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz. női klinikájának
(Igazgató: Zoltan, Imre dr. egyetemi tanár) és II. sz. kórházának
intézetének közleménye (Igazgató: Haranghy, László dr. egyetemi
tanár).

(LUNG, dis.

hyaline membrane in newborn. (Hun))

(INFANT, NEWBORN, dis.

pulm. hyaline membrane. (Hun))

FORGON, Mihaly, dr.; RIGO, Janos, dr.

~~Experiences with flexible polyvinylchloride (PVC) vein cannule.~~
Experiences with flexible polyvinylchloride (PVC) vein cannule. Magy. sebeszet 9 no.5:313-315 Oct 56.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Sebészeti Klinikájának közleménye. Mb. Igazgató: Szeleczy, Gyula, dr. egy. docens.

(INFUSIONS, PARENTERAL, appar. & instruments
polyvinylchloride flexible vein cannule in intravenous
infusions (Hun))

RIGÓ, J.

The influence of rations deficient in methionine and lysine on conditioned reflex activity in white rats. P. Weiss, J.

Sós, T. Gáti, C. Karimov, and J. Rigó (Inst. Pathol. Physiol., Univ. Budapest, Hungary). *Vopr. Pitaniya* 15, No. 1, 15-21(1956).—Results are presented which indicate that not only protein-deficient rations, but also the rations deficient in methionine and lysine, cause serious disturbances in the higher nervous system; the deficiency of lysine affects in the first place the normal excitability of the cerebrum. Histological abnormalities have been found in the tissues of liver, pancreas, and kidneys following the feeding of methionine- and lysine-deficient diets. After 5 weeks feeding of a full-nutrient diet to the exptl. animals the conditioned reflex activity was not entirely restored, while the body wt. and the functioning of the internal organs became normal again. B. Wierbicki

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(PROCAINE, eff.

on adrenal-pituitary stress mechanism in rats (Hun))

(PITUITARY GLAND, physiol.

adrenal-pituitary stress mechanism, eff. of procaine in
rats (Hun))

(ADRENAL GLANDS, physiol.

same)

GOMORI, Pal, (lev. tag.); GLAZ, Edit; WEISZ, Pal; SUHANYECZKY, Anna; DESI, Illes;
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increased aldosterone activity in dehydrated dogs (Hun))

(ALDOSTERONE, physiol.

increased activity in dehydrated dogs (Hun))

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(PHAGOCYTOSIS)

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(HEART DEFECTS CONGENITAL in pregn)

(PREGNANCY compl)

SOS, Jozsef, dr.; GATI, Tibor, dr.; KEMENY, Tibor, dr. RIGO, Janos, dr.;
BUDAVARI, Istvan, dr.; technikai asszisztensek: Schnell, Maria,
Szabo, Ilona, Jona, Margit.

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(LEUKOCYTES metab)

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RIGO, J.; BUDAVARI, I.; SOS, J.; with technical assistance of JONA, M.

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1. Institute of Pathophysiology (direktor: prof. J.Sos) University
Medical School, Budapest.

(MYOCARDIAL INFARCT exper.) (POTASSIUM chem.)
(SODIUM chem.) (MAGNESIUM chem.) (CALCIUM chem.)
(FATS nutrition & diet)

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(Igazgató: Zoltan Imre dr. egyetemi tanár)

(MATERNAL MORTALITY) (HEART DISEASE in pregn)
(PREGNANCY compl)